The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,836.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ...	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage.....	„	78 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town...	„	26 0
——— including postage	„	39 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town..	„	13 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	3 0
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	„	0 2 As. per

line but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BALFOUR—January 17th, at 5, Kyd Street, the wife of Harington Balfour, Esq., C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

LYALL—January 19th, at Dacca, Jessie Abercrombie Agnes infant daughter of D. R. Lyall, Esq., aged 11 months and 18 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	21st & 4th
„ Kurrachee ..		„ Bushire	
„ Gundar		„ Lingah	
„ Muscat....		„ Bunder Abbas..	
„ Bunder Abbas.		„ Muscat	
„ Lingah		„ Guadur	
„ Bushire.....		„ Kurrachee....	
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay.....	

The S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 614 Tons, 160 H. P. Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched as above, on Monday, the 3rd February, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

* Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on..... 19th and 26th.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the Ring-tail Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but if the arrival between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night.

When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Cowar....	16	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore	31
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Cowar....	2
Arrive Calcutta		Arrive Bombay	

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,035 Tons, 200 H. P., Captain W. H. Parker, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 15th February.

The Steamer will call at Vingorla on coming and going till further notice

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neighbouring districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and thereafter to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868

THE STEAMER "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE" will sail for the undermentioned pieces on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 4 P.M., taking Goods and Passengers, and will sail from the Apollo Bunder.

Unjunwell	Malwun
Ratnagherry	Vingurla
Jeytapoor	Goa

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to Manockjall Lullobhoy, Bunar Gate Street.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

FOR HAVRE.

(To sail about 28th proximo.)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SON'S Ship "CITY OF CANTON," 900 tons register, Captain NAPIER, has excellent accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Canton.*

Bombay, 22nd January, 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNESS OF CARGO per Ship "TRAFALGAR," arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th Jan. 1868. Agents of Ship *Trafalgar.*

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "DULEEP SINGH," arrived from Liverpool are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once, to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Duleep Singh.*

Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

ABYSSINIAN COT AND MATTRESS—THE COT is the lightest, most portable, cheapest, and at the same time the most useful yet made, weighs about 14 lbs.; net cash Rs. 25.

Horse hair roll Mattress to suit the Cot; net cash Rs. 20

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & CO.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
4, King William Street,

NOW READY, FULL CLOTH EXTRA.—Cash Rs. 20; Credit Rs. 23; Postage and forward 2 Rs. extra. The CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, being Act VIII of 1859, and the Acts Amending it; with notes of cases decided upon the different sections by the Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Agra; the Acts and Charters establishing the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Combay, and Agra; the rules of practice of the Court at Balcutta, and rules as to appeals to the Privy Council; an account of the Civil Courts in different parts of India; the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil and in the Presidency Towns; the Act of Limitation, and the Stamp Acts.

By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister, High Court, Calcutta. Wyman Bros., Publishers, Hare Street, Calcutta.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED. REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 20,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH

With Power to Increase up to two Crores.

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

ARCHIBALD DUNCAN GRANT, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
AHMEDBHOY HUMEEBHOY, Esq.
A. J. MACDONALD, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
HENRY MAXWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.

W. NICOL, Esq., of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.
(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)
Solicitors.—Messrs. REMFRY, HOBB & HANDLEY.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. FRASER, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1865, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

1	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
2	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Canabric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

ALAING, Machinist, and General Mechanic and Gun and Pistol maker. From Edinburgh, Cursetjee Socklajee Street, Byculla.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WILLIAM FRASER has been appointed Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. ROBERT CLARK, Chief Accountant of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

ESTATE OF JEWRAZ RUTTONCEY & Co.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of 3 per cent will be payable on and after MONDAY next the 20th instant to all Creditors on the Estate of the above Firm, and of 5 per cent to all Creditors on the Estate of Amirjee Hemjee, on the amount of admitted claims.

Creditors are requested to produce any Vouchers in their possession in substantiation of their claims.

JAMES RANKEN
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY } Trustees.

Bombay, 15th January, 1868.

CHURCH SERVICES AND PRAYER BOOKS.—A great variety now in stock, in Ivory, velvet, and morocco bindings at prices varying from three to forty rupees.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES.—Procurable in three sizes, viz:—9 by 6, 6 by 4, and 5 by 3, bound best plain Turkey Morocco, with or without clasp, prices ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 22-8—The medium size can be had bound with Prayer Book at Rs. 16 without, or Rs. 19-8 with treble gilt clasp.

HYMN BOOKS.—Those in use at the different Churches in Bombay may be had in various editions and neat bindings.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—The leading standard works in all departments of General Science are usually procurable, as well as many popular books on the same subject, and nearly the whole of the Rudimentary Treatises on subjects connected with the Arts and Sciences known as WEALE'S SERIES, a list of which may be had on application.

TO SECRETARIES OF READING Clubs, PUBLIC LIBRARIES, &c.—Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co. beg respectfully to direct attention to their new Book Catalogue, which will be found to contain a valuable collection of Standard Works in History, Biography, Voyage, and Travel, Theology, Medicine, Art and Science, Poetry, Fiction, Law, Education, Language, Works of Reference of every description &c. &c. &c.; many of which are catalogued at greatly reduced prices.

Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co. will be happy to make special arrangements for orders taken from the Catalogue to the amount of Rs. 500 and upwards.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

આલ્બર્ટ ઇનશ્યૂરન્સ કું૦ (ફડંમા થામ્ચેછે.)

NOTICE is hereby given that all Shareholders in the above Company who shall not pay the Three Instalments now overdue, of the Second Call of Rupees 700 per share, on or before the 31st JANUARY, next, will be excluded from the benefit of any future distribution, that the Liquidators may have to make out of the assets of the Company, and that from and after the abovementioned date, legal proceedings will be instituted against the defaulting shareholders, for the recovery of the amounts due by them, on their respective shares in respect of the Call abovementioned, with interest at the rate of nine per Cent per annum from the dates on which the three Instalments aforementioned fell due.

ARDASHIR JAMSHIDJEE
C. RUSTOMJEE SETNA
JAMSETJEE, DADABHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 12th December, 1867.

N.B.—The above is a Marine Insurance Company only, and has no connection with any other Companies bearing similar names.

PURE AERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used, the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS; respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall:—

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal, possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as "the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed."

(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,
Author of Food and its Adulteration, the water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
			Cash.	Credit.
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	1	8	2	0
AERATED TONIC, OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1	8	2	0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure perfect freshness	3	0	3	
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt.....	0	14	1	0
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE	1	2	1	4

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Strawberry	Syrup	Aerated per doz. Rs. 1½.	
Black Currant	do.		
Pine Apple	do.		
Ginger	do.		1 4 to 1
Raspberry	do.		
Red Currant	do.		
Lemon	do.		
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.			

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A.M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the 8th BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at half-past three in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing another Director in the room of G. M. Stewart, Esq., resigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following shares Nos. 384, 429, 908, 1443, 1604, 1623, 1642, 1700, 1737, 1738, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company unless the 3rd call of Rupees one hundred per share with interest accrued thereon be paid on or before the 25th inst.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th January, 1868.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS,—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that on SUNDAY, the 26th January 1868, at 10 A. M., will be sold by Public Auction, by the Executors, the household Furniture consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Glassware, Earthenware, Surgical Instruments, Medical Books, Jewels, &c., &c., belonging to the Estate of the late Doctor Philipe Moraes at his residence, No. 120, situated at Ghoy Warree in Cavel.

On FRIDAY, the 31st idem, at 4 P. M., the said House No. 120, will be sold also by Public Auction, but if any purchaser wishes to buy the same by private sale preference will be given to a reasonable offer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH SERVICE between Calcutta and Bombay by the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA and EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

The Public are hereby informed that from the 1st February next messages will be received for transmission at Bombay for Calcutta and at Calcutta for Bombay at a through service rate of Rs. 4 annas 8 per group of 20 words and an additional charge of Rs. 2 for every half group of 10 words in excess.

Message will also be received for transmission from any station to any station on either lines.

Any further information can be furnished on application to the undersigned or at any of the stations of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railway lines.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

Byculla, 21st January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January 1868, for the supply, by Contract, specified in the Schedule, for one year, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many compiete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in Cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December, 1867.

THOMSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

(Opposite the Secretariate.)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off *(for cash only)* at, considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the Firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which this manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. K. & Co to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each remedy.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and *tempering of the* water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded *at once*

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

Before 7.45 A. M.	will be livered in the Fort at 10				A. M.
Do. 9.45	do.	do.	do.	do.	11.30 do.
Do. 11.15	do.	do.	do.	do.	12.30 P.M.
Do. 12.15	P. M.	do.	do.	do.	2 do.
Do. 1.45	do.	do.	do.	do.	5 do.
Do. 4.45	do.	do.	do.	do.	8 A. M.

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Offices on the 2nd floor of the Building of the Bank of Bombay, facing Elphinstone Circle. Apply to

20th January, 1868. PELLY & Co.

TO BE LET, until the end of the next Monsoon with immediate possession, a well furnished house situated in one of the most pleasant positions on the west side of Malabar Hill close to the sea. For further articulars apply to "D. C. G." at the office of this paper.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON & Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET.—A VERY LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FOUR STORIED BUILDING, No. 1, situated in Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House and half way Town Hall, well suited for Office, Godown, and dwelling purposes. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. TRICUMJEE VELJEE, at Musjeed Bunder at Messrs. Tricumjee Veljee & Co. or Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—A large and Commodious four-storied building No. 5 situated in the Elphinstone Circle facing the Custom House well suited for Office, Godown and dwelling purposes. For further particulars and terms of rent apply to the undersigned at his Bungalow, Malabar Hill, between 7 and 11 A. M. or in the Office of Messrs. William Nicol & Co. between 3 and 5 P. M.

ચા કેશવજી નાઇક.

i. e. KESSOWJEE NAIK,

NOTICES.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS ARE COMING.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—AKOLA EXHIBITION.—With reference to the notice dated 14th Instant, tickets issued on the 20th Instant, will also be available for return journey up to the 2nd February next.

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 22nd January 1868.

WANTED on board Her Majesty's Indian Troops Ship "EUPHRATES"

1 Chief cook
1 Second cook
1 Baker

for the Saloon, wages liberal. For further particulars apply to the Paymaster on board the *Euphrates* off Apollo Bunder or to S. P. Dhunjeebhoy & Co.

Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of Rs. 55½ per share will be paid on production of share-certificates at the registered office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Friday, January 3rd, 1868.

W. F. STEARNS,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS,
Liquidators of the B. & B. S. S. Co. Lt.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867.

LANDON & Co., ARMY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, 7, New Burlington Street, London.—Beg to NOTIFY to their PATRONS and the Officers of BOMBAY STAFF CORPS generally, that they are prepared to supply the NEW PATTERN HELMET lately authorized for that service by Circular No. 2, dated Mahableshwur, 22nd April 1867.

Dress Helmet ...£3-15-0 } Supplied FREE OF OVER-
Undress do. ...£1-11-6 } LAND CARRIAGE from Southampton to Bombay.

THE AKOLA EXHIBITION opens on 27th of January, the distance from Bombay is 362 miles per G. I. P. Railway. European visitors may reckon upon receiving every accommodation. The Committee have engaged the proprietor of the Byculla Hotel to provide every necessary that will conduce to their comfort, the cuisine will be under the supervision of one of the best Cooks in Bombay. Breakfast at 9, Tiffin at 1, Dinner at 7, will be served in a commodious building near to the Exhibition and in which sleeping accommodation will be provided for visitors. Terms will be as moderate as is consistent with the accommodation, Wines will be Cuder, Palmer & Co's., Beer of Ind. Coope, Bass and Allsopp's.

JEEWUNJEE HORMUSJEE GUZDUR,
Proprietor of Byculla Hotel.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, at noon, on THURSDAY the 30th January 1868 for the purposes stated in the Advocate General's opinion in respect of the improper withdrawal of funds to a very large amount belonging to the Company, as shewn in the Report of the Sub-Committee of Directors who were appointed to investigate into the purchases of the Company's properties and to consider the same Report, and such other matters as may be brought before them.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,

HABIT MAKERS,

SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck, Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Koina* and S. *Agamemnon*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
„ Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
„ Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
The Fancy Windsor.	Striped Ottawan; and
„ Ring Scarf.	Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
„ Improved Carlton.	„ Daisy.
„ Opera.	„ Hyde Park.
„ Grosvenor.	„ Olympic.
„ Cavalier.	„ Colonial; and
„ Peregny.	„ Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEEF AND PORK

For Sale, apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. D. Macpherson's engagement with this Bank having terminated on the 31st ultimo, his connection with it has ceased, and the Power of Attorney granted to him by the Liquidators has been cancelled.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE.
NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA.
CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA. } Liquidators.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive Sealed Tenders up to 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY next the 28th instant for the supply of—

Flour, English, American and Trieste.
Biscuit, English and American.

The tenderers may offer for such quantity of each of the above articles as they may have for sale.

Forms of tenders and such other information as may be required can be obtained on application to this office.

The tenderer should also forward a sample of the article he purposes to furnish.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 24th Jan. 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, on the Grant Road, without reserve, under instructions from the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, on MONDAY the 27th instant at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a substantial lower storied Bungalow, out houses, cook room, stable, &c., erected thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 2,100 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows, on the East by vacant ground now or late of Ardaseer Cowasjee Buttwala, on the west by vacant ground now, or late of Cooverjee Mottabhoy, on the north by the open drain of the side of Grant Road aforesaid, and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of the Plan, and other documents relating to the property, apply to the undersigned at their rooms in Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

ESTATE OF MUNCHERJEE JEMSEEJEE AND SONS.—The following Properties belonging to this Estate, are open for sale by Private Contract, and the Trustees will be glad to entertain up to 15th February next, fair offers, either for all the properties together, or for particular lots, as may suit intending purchasers;

1. A fine large upper storied House, situated at the Worley end of the Vellard, opposite Love Grove; the ground on which the House stands, and which surrounds it measures about 2,500 square yards, more or less.

2. An extensive piece of ground at Naigaum, measuring about 27,900 yards, more or less, with four or five built up wells, and nicely adapted for gardening or cultivation. On the ground is a Pucka built House, and on about the same locality, though divided from the Property, are five pieces of ground, measuring together about 3,100 square yards, more or less.

3. One piece of Hilly Ground at Parell, measuring about 11,000 square yards, more or less.

4. Three bungalows at Matheran, with all necessary furniture; namely:

(a) "Maldouga House," situated on the Maldouga Hills, with 4 acres and 3 Goontas of ground surrounding the House.

(b) "Kwart's Lodge," situated on Lou sa Point, with 2 acres and 2 Goontas, of ground.

(c) "Wadia Lodge," situated near the Bazar, with 6 acres and 22 Goontas of ground.

Should further information regarding the properties be required, the same will be furnished on application to

RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE,
Manager to the Trustees.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive sealed tenders up to 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, for the supply of—

Dappers, empty, new, to contain 75 lbs. each.
Dappers, empty, second hand, to contain 75 lbs. each.
Tin cases, each to contain 30 lbs. of Ghee.
Cases, Wooden, each to contain 2 tin cases of 30 lbs.
200 Kegs, empty, each to contain 75 lbs. of Ghee.
2000 Kegs, Arrack, Camel, 20 Gallons each.
2000 Kegs, Arrack, Mule, 10 Gallons each.

Dealers can tender for any number of the above articles that they can supply within ten days after acceptance of Tender except the Kegs, the whole tendered number of which should be supplied within fifteen days.

A Cash Deposit of ten per cent. calculated on the cost of the Articles at the tendered rates should accompany each tender which deposit will be forfeited in the event of any of the Articles not being not being supplied by the prescribed time or being tendered of inferior quality or not being tight.

The above Articles will be subject to Survey and the decision of the Executive Commissariat Officer will be final as regards rejection or otherwise.

Forms of tenders and other information may be obtained on application to this Office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 23rd January, 1868.

PRICE LIST:—

CHAMPAGNE.			Quarts Rs.
The Pearl	T. Newhouse	"	30
Rubis	do.	"	28
Champagne	do.	"	24
Champagne	do.	"	18
Superine Champagne	B. E. Perrier	"	30
Aux Armes de Reims	Gurt Gibert	"	24
Do.	do.	Pints	25
Aux 2 Ecussons	do.	Quarts	28
Aux Medailles	do.	"	31
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE			
Sparkling Schwarrhafberg	Ja. F. Kehrmann	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2	T. Newhouse	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	22
STILL HOCK.			
Still Hock	Gebr. Schmits	Quarts	17
do.	do.	"	15
Laubenheimer	G. M. Palestmanson.	"	15
Liebfraeumilch	do.	"	20
Boxbentel Steinmein	do.	"	20
Queen Victoria Vineyard	do.	"	48
do.	do.	"	54
CLARETS.			
St. Julien Medoc	Van Overzee & Co.	Quarts	9
St. Estephe Medoc	H. Hernozant & Co.	"	12
St. Emilion	do.	"	9
Chateau Belleone	do.	"	13
Chateau Leoville	do.	"	19
Chateau Larose	do.	"	24
Chateau de Frands H. and C. Balaresque		"	19
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.			
Sherry No. 2	T. Newhouse	Quarts	18
do. 3	do.	"	22
do. 4	do.	"	26
Port Wine 1	do.	"	18
do. 2	do.	"	22
do. 3	do.	"	28
Ginger Wine	do.	"	17
Old Jamaica Rum	do.	"	20
Champagne Cognac H. and C. Balaresque		"	22
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	24	Pints	20
do. do.	48½	"	20
Brandy	H. Hilcolot & Co.	Quarts	22
do.	do.	"	20
Bombay,	VOLKART BROTHERS.		

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS.—A large stock of English made KEROSENE OIL LAMPS, manufactured specially for India, to burn under a Punka, being fitted with the Patent Glass Cone and Punka Protector.

KEROSENE.

The following are the advantages of KEROSENE OIL LAMPS (or what is commonly called by Natives, "GAS OIL") over the Cocoa-nut Oil Lamps.

Cleanliness, Brilliancy of Light, requiring no attention while Burning, will burn for thirty hours without trimming; and above all, economy, for one gallon of Kerosene will last as long as at least four gallons of Oil, given three or four times the amount of light. Another great advantage is, that servants cannot use it for their own purposes, consequently they are not likely to steal it.

Kerosene will not doubt be much used when its capabilities are known, its beautiful brilliant white light is equal to Gas, and much less expensive than Oil.

The very general impression that Kerosene is explosive is a great mistake, which can be easily proved by pouring a small quantity of the Oil on a plate and placing a lighted taper to it, it will then be seen that Kerosene is not dangerous.

There is an objection to the cheap kind of Lamps, inasmuch as they will not burn under a Punka or in a breeze. This is obviated in our Lamps, they being protected by the Patent Wind Cone and Punka protector, and we can state from experience that the best class of English-made Lamps, such as we import, are not easily blown out, but burn steadily in a Veranda or under a Punka.

We have an extensive stock of Lamps of every description, including:

Handsome 2, 3, and 4-Light Hanging Lamps.
Beautifully Cut Crystal Table Lamps.
Bronze, Opal, and other Table Lamps.
Bracket Wall Lamps.
Chamber Lamps.
Hall or Verandah Lamps.

A large stock of spare Chimneys, Globes, Cones, Wicks, Paper Shades, and Punka Protectors, always available.

Pure Kerosene Oil, Rs. 3 per Gallon, in 5 or 10 Gallons tins.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.,

THE "DERBY" HAMPER, A new style of Tiffin basket fitted up for two persons, with—

2 Metal Plates.
2 Ivory-handled Knives.
2 Plated Forks.
1 Glass Bottle (to hold one quart) covered with basket work, with draw off drinking cup and metal screw tops.
1 Large Metal Box to hold meat.
2 Tumblers.
2 Tiffin Napkins.
1 Glass Butter Pot, with secure Metal Top.
1 Metal Case for Pepper, Mustard, &c.

Price Rs. 30.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE NEW MINIATURE SALT CELLARS.—A choice selection of Miniature Salt Cellars with Spoons, of the newest patterns, in best Silver Plate, particularly adapted for presentation:

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs.	25 0
Engraved and beaded pattern	"	28 0
Chased and beaded pattern	"	30 0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	"	30 0
Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.		
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	Rs.	35 0
Engraved and beaded pattern	"	38 0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	"	50 0

N. B.—The above prices are for Cash with Order.

SOUNDY, & Co.
Import Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8: BY POST RUPEES 8½

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain so file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve perannum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

THE BOMBAY GLEE CLUB.—The Club will give a CONCERT in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on the evening of FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 9 o'clock.

Tickets Rs. 5 each, may be obtained at "The Times of India" Office, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

The Programme will be published on an early day.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE HIGH CASTE (PRESENTATION) ARAB HORSES BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.—Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have the pleasure to announce that they will submit to Public Auction, on account of Government THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at half-past 1 P.M., at their Rooms—

A very handsome High Caste Grey Arab Horse.
1 Bay Do. do. Do.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868

THE

"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

IS

Published every Saturday Evening.

THE

"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

OF TO-DAY WILL CONTAIN.

LEADING ARTICLES:—

I. Proposed Commercial Legislation.
II. Barberism in India.
III. The Church in the Camp.
IV. Donne Moi Satisfaction.
V. Home libels on Anglo-Indians.

THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.

COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1868.

IF there be one thing more than another at which we English turn up our exclusive noses, it is the sin of national ingratitude; it is invigorating to hear the British after-dinner orator filled with virtuous indignation and claret, it is refreshing, we repeat, to hear him proclaim against Ireland, against the French, and against all the miserable sinners who sin outside the United Kingdom and have not the honor and glory of performing that ceremony within its sacred domain. It never occurs to him, that he himself is, in a national sense, a monster of ingratitude. Should he be reminded of the numbers he or his beef-eating ancestors have left to perish, unremunerated for the blessings they conferred on his country, he will turn round in his virtue and clearly prove to you, that the sin lies with them,—namely, that of coming into the world and thereby putting him in the wrong. It is a long time before he discovers the utility of a new invention, and when he does discern a dim chance of future profit, he does the inventor the honour of appropriating his invention, and leaves him to die unthanked. Manchester, no doubt, commemorates her benefactors posthumously in marble inanities by Noble or Theed. The humble inventor of a loom, or improved spinning jenny, is memorialized by his effigy in a toga and with a roll of paper, with perfect legs, and a thoughtful brow, till he becomes black and dirty from exposure to the elements and coal smoke. Years after his death, he may, or may not be recognized, when it can be done cheaply; and a little inexpensive applause, is the result. Literature has the best chance of recognition, because from the general diffusion of education a popular author must become more or less famous, and a subscriber to his banquet or statue partakes, or imagines he partakes, in a slight degree of his glory. Witness Shakespear, who though famous always, has never been so enthusiastically commemorated as in 1864, three hundred years after his birth. And to take an instance in the present time, Charles Dickens, before his departure to America, and Mr. Trollope. Our object in thus censuring our fellow countrymen and sinners is to endeavour to find out the discoverer of a certain useful material; we should like to know who discovered that great universal moral lubricator which is known under the familiar but not unmeaning name of "Butler." We think that as he must be dead some centuries, he ought to be recognised in some way worthy of his discovery. Did we but know his name, and the outline of his features, how gladly would we afford him a niche in the temple of Fame, side by side with the Universal Holloway, and Cockle of antibilious renown. With what joy would any nervous Paterfamilias hail another addition to his stock of quotative heroes; how the estimable unknown, would be welcomed by that excellent domestic orator. The matter of fact and cynical being, who wishes to know, "what's the use" of every thing, may perhaps cavil at the idea and may be desirous of knowing the reason of the proposition. In order then to appreciate the inventor it is necessary to understand the value of his invention. What is this great universal lubricator? The moral commodity we refer to is that which is spread on the troublesome querist, or argumentative objector, when it is impossible to put a stop to his too puzzling questions or objections. The seductive "Borah" is probably the lowest specimen of the application and the statesman the highest. The wheels of state would creak sadly but for this pleasant commodity, pleasant, both to the applier of it and the being who is rubbed, until the latter discovers the process, when he and the former disagree promptly enough. In society there is a species of the article named "politeness." There, however, its use is so general, that the recipient and applicant change places alternately and rather enjoy the pleasing process with a full application of its evanescence.

Dinner parties are a favorite form of social lubrication. In commerce, as well as with corrupt officials, the lubricator is often of a yellow colour and has a metallic chink; its application is a matter of mutual understanding, between the two parties, and in fact, is itself a part of commerce. This description of lubrication is often called "bribery," and is a favorite with fraudulent bankrupts and others. Commercial lubrication is very productive. To apply it, is to sow a most fruitful seed, which will bring forth heavy, and golden crops. It generally results in luxurious mansions in town, and villas in the country, and requires a conscience, insensible to any description, of those pricks which are said to goad that usually sensitive faculty. But the greatest of all is political lubrication in the domain of political life. It is named "conciliation,"—"Non intervention,"—"International congress," and the like, and partakes of the nature of a sop for the political Cerberus of the time whatever the Cerberus be. The greatest art is requisite here, for the progress of nations depends on its cautiously disguised use. Barbarous kings and princes are thickly coated with it, resting under it in innocent unsuspicion, till, like Theodorus, they discover that it has turned rancid, and proceed to kick freely against the pricks which follow its failure. Should the coating be too thick, or too thin, an aggravation of the circumstances which necessitated the application, is the certain result. The *juste milieu*, the golden mean, must be observed, or the butter is scraped off, and the butterer made to swallow his own produce, which is usually very nasty. Quick-tempered people are seldom capable of success in lubrication. The heat of their temper causes the article to melt, till it streams over their words preparatory to the subsequent forcing of them, perhaps down their own throats.

The honest and truthful man, is seldom an adept at the art, but is on the contrary generally an unresisting recipient. The French nation, as a rule, are very clever at social lubrication, but are often too quick and hasty politically; while we are far below them in social matters, but politically above them, because of our more phlegmatic nature. We may consider the State a vast churn, wherein the milk of human kindness is churned into its component parts, and where the lubricant made therefrom is used to disguise the sharpness of its concomitant milk.

Sometimes this pleasant comestible is used openly and above board, as a reward to faithful assistant lubricaters in the service of the State. It is then called "Pension," and its use is more or less praiseworthy, as recompensing years of labour. Another form of the political commodity, and one which has of late years increased alarmingly is bribery, and corruption at parliamentary elections. The various discriptions of this "greasing of the palm" differ materially, according to the individual to whom it is intended to apply it. The labourers, or men in a lower class of life are usually plastered with the undisguised material, in the shape of money:—but those who are supposed to be gentlemen, and "to behave themselves as such," receive their "lubrication" in a more disguised and delicate form. Appointments for relations or friends, form the usual channel through which it is administered. In Parliament its use is liberal, it is the sauce wherewith all disagreeable truths are caused to slide down the throats of our legislators, by their honorable friends, and wherewith all opinions are besmeared before utterance. The Prime Minister may be taken as Head lubricater of the nation and the various Secretaries and State Ministers, are his assistant under-lubricaters. Each puts his finger in the national Butter-pot, and plentifully besmears the national understanding. Some times the operators blunder sadly, their sops go the wrong way, and there is a great choking, and patting on the back of the nation, before recovery. The Indian army, for instance, is lubricated by little concessions, mere stavings off of the choking, but some day a large and luscious morsel too hastily applied will expose the sham, and then the feet of Government will slip from under it, in this little matter. The people of India receive their share in these days of rampant philanthrophy, but as lubrication is pleasant, they willingly suffer the infliction. The *Spectator* the other week in magnifying and analysing the national offences of the English people summed them all up under the general category of theft; thieving in some of its varied forms said our contemporary, was the besetting sin of England. The category omitted one phase of the moral degradation and corruption of the age quite as universal as thieving; for dishonesty in mere matters of opinion is not much less common than dishonesty in matters of business; and insincerity or untruth, or whatever we are compelled to call it,—widely different as it is from the "theft" of the *Spectator*—is the spiritual side of that corruption of which the offence dwelt on by the *Spectator* is the practical.

THE *Economist* of Dec. 14, has the following:—The gradual and steady improvement in both descriptions of the Agra Bank shares is accounted for by the general knowledge of the large and profitable sources of business it can command. These were endangered during the time when the alliance with Masterman's Bank was in force, but the progress made since the resumption of business by the Agra Bank is taken as additional proof of the inherent value of the business itself, and of the soundness of the bank under adequate management.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—The Bokhara envoy who visited Calcutta last season died at Cabool on his return. The Ameer of Bokhara has despatched an elchee to Cabool to secure the papers and property left by the deceased.

THE same:—With reference to the removal of troops from Rajpootana, the Governor-General did not think it expedient to weaken the force in Rajpootana by withdrawing the two remaining squadrons of 2nd Bengal Cavalry from that province.

THE same:—Theodorus has with him about 8,000 men, chiefly gunners, all of whom are disgusted, and he is now hated by all. Wakshum Gobazi, a leader of insurgents, is trying to release the European captives, and in other to keep them himself and try what he can make out of the British Government.

THE same:—Moolvie Surfraz Alle, of Gorruckpore, the rebel leader, who took a prominent part in the mutiny, and collected revenue, has been traced to Katmandoo. The Rajah of Nepal has granted him two villages for his maintenance, and his subordinates are in the employ of Sir Jung Bahadoor.

THE same:—With respect to the mail day, our readers will be glad to learn that the need for Sabbath labour will be in a great measure obviated by the alteration of the hour of departure from Bombay. According to previous arrangement the steamer was to leave Bombay at 10 A.M. It has now been fixed for 5 P.M., which will admit of the Calcutta mail being despatched a day later, making Monday the mail day for Calcutta instead of Sunday. This change, we are sure, will be most welcome, and we have great pleasure in making the notification.

THE *Englishman*:—We understand that the Government have at last issued instructions for the gradual introduction of the long-promised reforms in the accounts of Military Department, commencing with the Military Accountant's office. The main object of the change is to assimilate, as far as possible, the Indian to the English system, possibly also to economize establishments, if the result of the measures already adopted in the Pay offices afford any earnest of what may be accomplished in the Account and Audit offices. The execution of this duty has been entrusted to Mr. Fitzgerald, whose experience in the War-Office specially fits him for the task. Under the direction of Colonel Atkinson, the Controller of Military Finance, reforms will, no doubt, be successfully carried out in this Presidency, but to be of any practical benefit to the Government they must be extended to the other Presidencies. No doubt, the English Commissioners of Accounts did their work well on the whole, but a flying visit to India, and a report dealing with general principles, will not suffice to give permanent effect to any new system. It must be practically worked out on the spot by practical men, until it has taken firm root in every branch of the department for which it was designed.

ABYSSINIA.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The following important despatch, with enclosures, from Sir Robert Napier, Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinia Forces, has been placed at our disposal by Government:—

From Lieut-General R. NAPIER, Commander-in-Chief,

To the Right Hon'ble Sir Seymour V. Fitz-Gerald, K. C. S. I.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS, *Camp Zoulla, January* 1868.

RIGHT HON'BLE SIR,—I landed this morning at Zoulla, having found it convenient to remain on board the *Octavia* for a few days to receive the reports of the heads of Departments.

I must say that the progress made here appeared very great indeed, considering the place was utterly without resources when the first party landed.

An excellent pier of stone, broad enough for a double line of rail, has been all but completed and is in hourly use, day and night.

A second pier is progressing, but will not be finished under a fortnight.

The skeletons of several Commissariat sheds are erected and is roofed; but the sides having been omitted in sending them, they do not give the full protection necessary. I have instructed Colonel Wilkins to complete the sides of temporary materials.

The stores are carried away from the pier by a very serviceable tramway.

The Railway is laid for about two miles. Colonel Wilkins says he is delayed for want of plant.

The Land Transport is improving, but the Egyptian muleteers are not, I fear, improveable, as they have taken to carrying off the mules and their loads. Colonel Merewether hopes these men, twenty five in number, will be recovered; but it is clear that we cannot have any dependence on them in an enemy's country. We must, therefore, look to the men whom your Excellency may send from Bombay.

The minimum quantity of carriage mentioned in your Excellency's memo. of the 26th August, 10,000 mules and five thousand camels, are now represented by about 7,766 mules and tatoos and 1,900 camels, of which 489 are sick and the remainder are now engaged in carrying supplies to the front.

I do not intend to send any more troops forward until I have accumulated sufficient supplies at Senafe, that operation, which I hope, would have been performed before my arrival, could not take place owing to the backward state of the land transport; it is now steadily going on, and as fresh arrivals come into work, they will be put to the same task.

The epidemic amongst the mules still continues, although it is less virulent than before, owing to a better supply of water, but still its ravages are very serious and make me very desirous for the arrival of the pack bullocks which were at Bombay, but of which I trust a large number are on their way here. They do not suffer and would be invaluable for the first 40 miles of the journey to Senafe.

The camels are very poor and small, and do not look as if they would do much work. Of the 8000 camels and 3000 mules which Colonel Merewether expected by the middle of December as reported in his letter No. we have actually present 1900 camels and 400 mules; about 750 camels are dead or unaccounted for; 450 are sick from bad condition on the voyage and early work, about 2,200 are said to be on the coast at or near Berbeir, and for these I am sending shipping. There are also 600 mules of Abyssinia said to be ready for delivery.

Major Warden is steadily getting his establishment into work. Forage is conveyed into Koomaylie 14 miles on carts; other stores on camels, from thence until the road is passable easily for camels, mules are stationed in relays according to the plan proposed in my memo: of the 31st August, but as soon as it can be managed, I desire to get the transport of all stores up to the foot of the Senafe Pass on camels and bullocks, so as to remove the mules from the epidemic influence.

The animals attacked appear to be best treated with stimulants, many recover which is not I believe the case with glanders. At each station of relay there is an Officer in Command and a Veterinary Surgeon, also a Commissariat Officer to superintend the regulation of the transit of supplies and all transport with troops. The demand of the Commissariat is for 5000 mules to be kept continually on the transport of supplies. Major Warden has not been able to fulfil this demand entirely, but as more carriage comes in, it will be so applied to Commissariat use until our Depots are properly supplied.

Except for the necessary Garrison of Senafe, and for working purposes, I shall not send any more troops forward until the supplies are sufficiently advanced.

There are no doubt many reasons, political and military, in favour of an advanced position, but the more I become acquainted with the resources of this country the more satisfied I am that for any real and permanent advance we must be independent of them. Until now the position at Senafe was by no means safely provisioned for its own use.

There is an advanced point, *Addigrat*, 37 miles from Senafe, which I hope soon to occupy so as to clear the way to it, and I may by the end of this month be established at Antalo, unless the mortality in mules should interrupt any transport of supplies.

Working parties are engaged in improving the road to Senafe, which requires to be made easier, but I may say that a substantial progress has been made, when our carts work to Koomayloo 14 miles and the telegraph is at work between that place and Zoulla.

Lieutenant St. John reported that his wire had been cut by the Shohos for the sake of the wire, but Brigadier General Merewether is confident of being able to prevent this in future.

As there is not yet enough Cavalry for a Brigadier-General's Command, and as Brigadier-General Merewether's services are required in political duties, I have requested him to perform them.

I have requested General Merewether to write to Prince Kussai to the effect that I hope when I arrive at Senafee or at *Addiggerat* he will come and pay me a visit, and we can then discuss any proposals he may wish to make. His Agent, the Anglicised Abyssinian gentleman Mr. Wurkee, who is now with Colonel Field, I have invited to come to see me, and his report of the extent of our power may have a good effect.

General Merewether's letter will explain that the Queen of England does not desire to interfere at all with the internal affairs of Abyssinia, but to be on friendly terms with the chief, and people; the letter will be accompanied by a present, and request that the Prince will order supplies into our camp. The letter will be accompanied also by the proclamation conveying the assurance that no permanent occupation of any part of Abyssinian territory or interference in Abyssinian affairs is intended by the British Government.

The letters of the prisoners at Magdala represent that Prince Menileh had retired to his own country and that Theodore was making great efforts to get to Magdala.

One copy of Lord Stanley's letter had by some means reached Mr. Rassam, who was afraid of the consequences of its delivery and destroyed it for fear of its being found on him and causing extreme measures against the prisoners.

Other copies were sent by other means, and as Mr. Flad wrote that Theodore was greatly exasperated from some cause or other, it seems probable that a copy of Lord Stanley's letter or possibly the proclamation had reached him.

The epidemic has caused a serious loss of horses of the 3rd Cavalry. 181 horses have died, but the disease has now ceased in the Regiment; horses that were long in the plains appear to have carried its work there.

The horses of G. 14 were sent up immediately, but four have died, nine are sick.

The troop of Sind Horse have not suffered. It is the general opinion of the Veterinary Surgeon that the disease does not affect Senafee, although horses carrying the disease with them die of it there, and Mr. Lamb suggested that if horses could be sent at once without drinking at the first two stages, where the water is suspected and where infected animals have frequented the watering places, they might escape.

The experiment is worth trying, although I believe the causes of the disease are as difficult to account for in this as in other cases.

Under any circumstance the disease is a very great misfortune, but we have the most skilful Veterinary Surgeons, and as in many cases they have treated it successfully, we must hope that they will keep it under.

At Zoula it has been much less fatal since there has been a sufficient supply of water.

In consequence of the losses already sustained I have sanctioned a proposal of General Merewether to accept the tender of a German Firm to deliver at Suez 1,000 Mules and 2,000 good German or Austrian drivers within a month at 30 Rs. a head, drivers at previous rates; considering all things, the cost of transit and maintenance in Egypt I think this is a fair offer, and I trust your Excellency will approve of my having agreed to it. We must secure our depot of supplies on the table land, and delay in effecting it causes a continuance of a much heavier expenditure in many other place.

Your Excellency will therefore understand how anxious I am for a relief for our mule carriage in the plains.

MAGDALA, 2ND DECEMBER, 1867.

My dear Colonel,

I have detained these messengers for a week in the hope of writing to you something definite about the movements of Menileh, the new aspirer to the throne of Abyssinia, but as I may have to wait a long time before I can do so, I have determined to send the bearer to-day. As soon as anything important takes place I will despatch other messengers with the news.

Menilek has proclaimed himself Emperor and has come to obtain the Crown and throne of the Monarchs of Abyssinia which he will certainly be able to procure, provided he will have a little patience and invest Magdala properly. Unfortunately the people of this country are not accustomed to storm even the most trumpery fortress, like this mountain, consequently we have no hope of Menilek capturing this place by force of arms, and he can only obtain it by treachery from within or through starving the garrison which can easily be done. Last year he beseiged a strong fortress in Shoa which belonged to King Theodorus and after a short time the garrison was obliged to surrender on account of hunger. Every person who was there is now in the employ of Menilek and are well treated. Menilek was detained in the Wallo Galla country for a fortnight on account of placing a new chief in the Government of that country, and as soon as he turned out its Queen Thastiah (looking-glass) he came hitherward and reached the edge of the plateau (about five miles to the South-East of this) in the morning of the day before yesterday. I have communicated twice with him and each time he sent me a polite message with 100 dollars as a present to buy honey and cows with as a sign of friendship. I also sent to him some calico and silks for shirts on the first occasion, and the last time I presented him with a telescope with which he has been very much pleased. I have made him to understand that if he managed to obtain our release he would confer a great favor on the British Government and gain their everlasting friendship thereby. He has promised to do his best towards getting us out of prison and he has thrice sent to say "be of good cheer." He has pitched on a plateau opposite Magdala, a large white tent with a red cloth one (which are visible from our compound) as a mark of royalty. It is said that he has with him about thirty thousand Cavalry, ten thousand Lancers of foot, and 2000 Musketeers. He has not yet invested this fortress, but it is believed he will do so in the course of this day. I have sent to beg him to stop all communication between this place and the Camp of King Theodorus, because we are afraid that in case His Majesty will not be able to come he might send a fiendish order to his satellites here to kill all the prisoners in case of an attack. A few hours after Menilek halted on the opposite plateau, he had the three cannons which are with him fired. All his Musketeers were also arranged in ranks opposite the fortress and they showed the Magdala authorities how well they could perform the file firing, which certainly they did very well. The youthful Prince gave a party yesterday to all the starving soldiery of this place after which there was no end of Abyssinian bragging and bad firing.

The rule of the Wallo Gallas extends about two days farther than Lake Haik, and if the troops come that way Menilek will be able to render a great assistance to the Field Force through his tributaries the Wolloos. I only wish I knew what is taking place on the coast as I might render some assistance through my friends in this country. The death of the Bishop has been of great misfortune to us just now, as he would have been able to render material service to Menilek and to us. Since I last wrote to you on the 17th ultimo, no news has reached us from King Theodorus or from his Camp; no one now knows where he is. His adherents report every day that he is within a few miles of the place, but his adversaries say that he is retreating very fast towards the land of his nativity, Ghara. About 20 days ago the Chiefs of this mountain sent messengers to their master to apprize him of the approach of Menilek to attack this place, but up to to-day no answer has been received. We have not heard from Massowah for three months. M. Munzinger's last letter was dated 2nd September and yours 12th August. We cannot make out what has detained the messengers. The last messengers who left this place for Massowah on the 11th instant, were plundered by the rebels three days hence. Luckily the letters were not lost, and after they proceeded on their journey my Agents found out the thieves and got back every thing. Your note I have not yet sent to Mr. Flad, as soon as I find a trustworthy messenger I will forward it by him.

(Signed) H. RASSAM.

Menilek has removed but where he is going is not yet known. The messenger who carries this letter will be able to report about his movements because it will be known this evening when the messenger halts on the river Bashill.

(Signed) H. R.

MAGDALLA, 11*th December* 1867.

My dear Colonel,—The reason I am sending so soon down to Massowah, is because I want you to be informed of the movements of King Theodorus, and of the return of Menilek, the king of Shoa, to his country. When the last messengers left this for the Coast on the 3rd instant, we thought that the Shoa troops moved from before Magdala, for the purpose of descending into the valley to invest this fortress, but we were sadly disappointed. The first day we were not certain as to their intention, as we thought their departure towards the South was a ruse in order that they might deceive this Garrison; but forsooth, the next day it was proved to us that Menilek was retreating towards his country, and this was confirmed by the return of my messenger with a message from the youthful sovereign, to the effect that he was obliged to return to his country on account of famine in his Camp; but he promised to return with ample provisions in two or three weeks. The general opinion is that we shall never see the Shoa troops again so long as Theodorus is bent on coming here. Menilek informed me that his soldiers had brought no women with them, consequently they had no one to cook and grind corn for them, but he said that when he returns hither he would bring with him every thing necessary for a long stay. I had begged and entreated him not to waste time, but come and invest the place vigorously, as I knew from the general feeling of this garrison, and their disgust with the conduct of their master, that the place would not hold out more than a week, but unfortunately he did not listen to my advice. It is believed his soldiers got in a funk. He wished me to assist him by gaining over for him one of the great Chiefs, but that I told him I could not do until he had invested the place properly when I would then be able to serve him satisfactorily. All those individuals who would have assisted him in opening the gates are now quite disgusted with Menilik's conduct, and now if he returns they would be afraid to trust him. Oh, had I only a few thousand dollars in my hands, I might manage to do what I like. I ought to have had at least 20,000 dollars with me, but on the contrary I am not even able to act hospitably just now. When those few hundred dollars came in October, I thought money would be pouring in afterwards, but alas every thing has come again to a standstill. It is now more than three months since I have heard from M. Munzinger, though I have no less than five batches of messengers down at Massowah.

It is generally rumoured here that British troops had left Massowah for this, and yesterday one of the great Chiefs informed me that he had heard some Infantry English soldiers had already reached Tigre.

On the 7th instant, messengers arrived here from King Theodorus and through a little "generosity" (on my part) they brought me letters from Mr. Flad informing me of the sad goings on in the Royal Camp. I send you

Memorandum by Major-General Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B, for the information of His Excellency General Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B., G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief.

Camp Zulla, 3rd January 1868.

The Advanced Brigade and horses of the G. 14th R. A are at Senafe under the command of Colonel Field.

The whole of the Belooch Regiment is distributed in working parties along the Komaylie Pass, at posts indicated in the accompanying Plan.

Four (4) Companies of Bombay Sappers are working at the roads in the Pass, as per plan.

One (1) Company of Madras Sappers is at Komaylie making arrangements for drawing water and supply of the same to the animals there.

Two (2) Companies of Madras Sappers are at Mulkutto, as well as the 3rd and 25th N. I. Regiments, and 4th (K. O.) in harbour.

One (1) Company of Marine Battalion is working with a pump party of the R. E. under Lieutenant LeMessurier at Undul wells in the Pass.

One (1) Company 10th N. I. is also working in the Pass; each party in the pass is working both ways to meet the parties on its flanks.

The Guns and Gunners of the G. 14th R. A., one (1) Company of Beloochees, and the remainder of the R. E. are at Komaylie.

Three (3) Companies of the 33rd marched from Komaylie for Senafe on the 3rd instant; three (3) Companies of the same Regiment from Mulkutto for Senafe on the same date.

The remainder of the Regiment will march on the 6th instant.

I propose that the 25th Regiment N. I. should follow the 33rd to Senafe, and that the 3rd N.I. remain for the present at Mulkutto.

The two (2) Mountain Train Batteries from England are being organised at Mulkutto. As muleteers cannot be spared for them from the Transport Corps, I have called for Volunteers from the N. I. Regiments, and propose writing to Aden this day for further Volunteers from the 7th N. I.

There is no uneasiness at present regarding the water supply.

The accompanying Return marked "A" from Major Mignon shows that at present he can provision on the march to and at Senafe the Scinde Horse, two (2) more Native Regiments and two (2) Mountain Batteries.

Return "B" shows the number of Transport animals, the distribution of which is undergoing change, and will stand thus—

2,800 Mules at Senafe.
700 Camels between Rara Guddee and Senafe.
400 Mules and 600 Pack Bullocks between Upper Sooro and Komaylie.
1,300 Camels between Komaylie and Mulkutto.

The troops are in excellent health.

Shelter is required for the muleteers at Senafe.

Provision in this respect is being made for those now there, but not for those going.

C. W. D. STAVELEY,
Major-General.

General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's office, Head Quarters, Camp Zoulla, 7th January 1868.

No. 2.—Lieut-General Sir Robert Napier after a personal inspection of the works carried out at Zoulla, performs, a very grateful duty in recording publicly, the credit due to the Engineer Department, under Lieut.-Colonel Wilkins, Chief Engineer; Captain Goodfellow, Field Engineer, and the Companies of Bombay Sappers, for the great progress made in converting a desert shore, at first view, utterly devoid of resources, into a very convenient Port and Depot, by the construction of an excellent stone pier, store sheds, and other works, which would have been creditable under very favourable circumstances.

In these labors, the most valuable assistance has been afforded by the senior Naval officer, Captain Edye, and the officers and men of the ships under his command in maintaining a supply of condensed water from the shipping under great difficulties; the erection of condensers on shore, and aiding all Departments to the utmost extent of their resources.

The labors of the Sanitary officer, Dr. Lumsdaine, and of the Commissariat officer, Major Mignon, have been equally important and praiseworthy.

The Commander-in-Chief is greatly indebted to Major General Sir Charles Staveley, second in command, for having combined and directed the energies of all Departments, so as to produce the present condition of well-regulated order.

The general progress made could only have been accomplished by the hearty and unanimous devotion of all officers and their Departments, for which His Excellency desires to express his warm approbation.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

W. E. MACLEOD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Deputy Adjutant General, A. E. Force.

Distribution Return of the Force now in Abyssinia—

At Zoula.

Detachment, Sind Horse.
3 | 21 Royal Artillery with Mountain Train.
5 | 21 Royal Artillery do. do.
1 | 4 King's Own Regiment.
3rd Regiment N. I.
25th " "
23rd Punjaub Pioneers.

At Koomayloe.

G | 14 Royal Artillery.
4 Companies 33rd Foot (under orders for Senafe.)

In the Passes.

1st Belooch Battalion.
Bombay Sappers and Miners.
Madras do. do.
2 Companies Punjaub Pioneers.
Detachment Marine Battalion.

At Senafe.

10th Company Royal Engineers (Head Quarters.)
Head Quarters and 6 Compaines 33rd Foot.
Detachment Sind Horse.
3rd Light Cavalry.
10th Regiment N. I.
1st Company Native Artillery (Major Marett's)
Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Total sick of the whole European Force 33 men,
do. d. Native do. 56 "
Total 89

Casualties.

Captain Smythe, 33rd, died in Annesly Bay,
Captain Benson, R. A., fell over-board and was drowned at Sea between Bombay and Aden.

Invalided.

Doctor Stanley, 1 | 4th K.'s O. Regiment.
" Meikleham, Staff.
W. E. MACLEOD, Lieut-Colonel,
Acting Deputy Adjutant General A. E. F.

Zoola, 8th January 1868.

Extract from General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
On Board H. M.'s S. *Octavia*,
Annesly Bay, 3rd January 1868.

Lieut General Sir Robert Napier assumes personal Command of the Troops in Abyssinia this day.

2. Sir Robert Napier congratulates the "Advance Force" on the progress made in the Expedition by the establishment, in spite of great difficulties, of a firm footing at "Senafe" on the high land of Abyssinia.

3. The Commander in Chief has already acknowledged the services of the "Reconnoitring Party," which have been marked by the greatest energy and intelligence.

Two years' experience of the Command of the Bombay Army and of the high Military spirit which animates it, prepared Sir Robert Napier to expect the excellent example set by the "Advanced Force" under Colonel Field.

5. From the moment of their landing they have been indefatigable in promoting the success of the operations by their good conduct, and zealous labour in opening roads and preparing the way for the Army.

6. Sir Robert Napier is confident that every soldier in the force appreciates the honor of having been selected to carry out the Commands of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and that neither hardships nor dangers will arrest it in pursuit of the objects of the Expedition,—the release of our countrymen detained in a painful captivity, and the vindication of the dignity of Her Majesty's Empire.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

W. E. MACLEOD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Deputy Adjutant General,
Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 24TH JAN.

Government paper. { Fours 5½ to 5¾ Rs. / Fives 9¼ Rupees. / Fives & half 14½ Rs.

Exchange, six months' sight 1s. 10 5/16d.
Freights dead weight Rice £3 17s. 6d.
Jute, £3 17s. 6d.
Seeds Linseed £4 5s.
Shirtings Rs. 5-14 to Rs. 6.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-3 to Rs. 2-5,
Mule Twist, 5 as. 6 pies.
Market for Piece Goods, active.
Market for Twist, firm.

BOMBAY.

H. M. S. troopship *Jumna* sailed from Bombay yesterday morning for Suez with troops.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office for Zanzibar, per bugla *Hurres Prussad*, at 1 P. M. this day.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, for Kurrachee per steamer *Kurrachee* this morning at 7 o'clock.

THE following passengers arrived per steame, *General Outram*, Captain Hewitt, from Colombor yesterday morning:—Mr. Ross, Dr. Lowrie, Captain Fullerton, and 60 deck passengers.

THE Turkish line of telegraph was yesterday reported to be right, the Egyptian line right, and the Persian line right to Tabreez. The latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey were 18th January; *via* Russia 20th January and the latest dates from Egpyt 23rd January.

FROM the Commissioner of Customs' monthly statement of Cotton shipped from Bombay it appears that in December last 13,081,404 lbs. (or 16,685 candies), value Rs. 36,83,845, was exported. Of this quantity 11,947,964 lbs. were shipped to Liverpool, 2,84,416 lbs. to Trieste, 7,69,160 lbs. to Hongkong, 19,600 lbs. to Suez, 48,512 lbs. to the Red Sea, and 12,152 lbs. to the Persian Gulf.

WE understand that the theatrical representations given by the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club, in the Grant Road Theatre, last Saturday night, are to be repeated in the same place on Friday first. The pieces produced—the comedy of "the Honeymoon" and Mr. Trevelyan's farce of "the Dawk Bungalow"—were so happily chosen, and the acting on the whole so creditable, that we have no doubt there will be as good an attendance at the second as there was at the first representation.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the 22nd N. I. at the Esplanade, this evening:—

Quick March.
Overture..." Floris de Namur"...Oberthur.
Quadrille..." Highlanders" .....Laurent.
Duet from" Luisa Miller" .....Verdi.
Waltz ....." Guards".....Godfrey.
Mazurka..." Enchantress".....D'Archambeau.
Galop .... " Die Stirmvogel"...Faust.

THE ship *Surat*, Captain Dunlop, which arrived in harbour the other day, spoke the undermentioned vessels on her voyage out:—Oct. 19th, barque *Cardros*, from the Clyde for Bombay, lat. 37.22 N., long. 16.40 W.; 11th, Dutch ship *Mosslutt*, from Sunderland to Java, lat. 31.45 N, long 18.38 W.; same day the bark *Gladstone* from the Tyne for Bombay. On the 25th, ship *Royal Sovereign*, from Rangoon to Liverpool, lat. 6.48 N. long. 23.4 W. Nov. 5th, ship *Peveral of the Peak*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, lat. 8·49 S., long. 29·4 W.; 8th, barque *Satelite*, from Callao to Dunkerque, long. 15·58 S., lat. 28·48 W.; 19th, Prussian brigantine *Christian*, from Hamburg to Table Bay, lat. 36·46 S., long. 3·46 W.; Dec. 11th, ship Lord Pendal, 0 572, from Liverpool to Bombay, lat. 33.9 S., long. 74·20 E., 31st, ship *Arabia*, from Calcutta for Mauritius, lat. 3·38 S., long. 83·14 E., Jan. 16th, French barque *Courrier de Bombay* steering south, lat. 15·5, N., long. 72·27 E., 18th, British ship *Lady Ann*, from London, to Kurrachee, lat. 16·1 N., long. 72·2 7 E.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 18th Jan. 1868

	Open 306 Miles.			
Coaching	Rs.	34,853	15	7
Merchandize	"	38,395	4	9
Earth Trains.	"	3,797	4	9
Electric Telegraph	"	587	8	0
Total Rs...		77,632	1	1
Corresponding Week in January, 1867.				
Coaching		37,111	2	6
Merchandize		55,570	8	6
Telegraph		318	8	0
Total...		93,000	3	1
Decrease...		15,368	1	10

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE WAGHEERS.

THE following was yesterday placed on the Editors' Table:—

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1868.

His Excellency the Governor in Council publishes for general information the subjoined reports of the circumstances of the late engagement with a body of Wagheer Rebels in Kattywar.

His Excellency in Council shares the deep regret expressed at the death of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche and the other brave men who lost their lives in this successful attack on the Wagheer Rebels. He thanks Colonel Anderson, Major Reynolds, and Captain Harris for their prompt action, and begs that Major Reynolds and Captain Harris will express to the officers and men under their several commands on this occasion the Government's acknowledgment of their services. Colonel Anderson is requested to express the same to Jemadars Syud Alvee and Saleh Hindu, and the other men of the Federal Sebundy.

The conduct of Jemadar Syud Alvee will be especially brought to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

ENGLISH NEWS TO JANUARY 3.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Company's steamer *Rangoon*, Captain Rennoldson, arrived in harbour at 6 P. M. yesterday with the English mails to January 3rd. The *Rangoon* left Suez at 5-40 P. M. on the 12th instant, arrived at Aden at 6-30 P. M. on the 17th, leaving for Bombay at 7-45 A. M. on the 18th. On the 13th instant she spoke the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Mooltan* from Calcutta for Suez; on the 17th the ship *Defiance* for the Straits of Perim; on the 18th, the ship *Dominion* steering westward, and on the 19th the P. & O. S. S. *Baroda* from Bombay for Aden. The *Rangoon* stopped off Jibbel Teer on the 16th, and transferred the Abyssinian mails to the steamer *Tilly*.

The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore,
Mrs. M. Nicholl and two children,
Mr. E. A. Wheatley,
" S. Spencer.
" R. Wilbye,
" T. Guylee,
" J. Vale,
" T. Coates,
" T. Clarke,
" J. Muars,
Bristow,
" T. Chilton,
" W. Gott,
" A. Messon,
" R. Crawshaw,
Mr. W. Martin,
" J. Marsh,
" W. Monyston,
" J. Monyston,
" J. Love,
" J. W. Jacobs,
" J. J. Terrell,
" H. Hudgell,
" and Mrs. Tycehurst,
" J. W. Brown,
Mrs. Rice,
Miss Corke,
Mrs. H. Wright,
Mr. A. Acton,
" P. McKay,
and three ayahs.

From Marseilles.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoare,
" " Bosanquet,
" " Dods,
" R. Rouse,
Rev. Mr. Cooke, and sisters
Mevis, Bremans, Gleeson, Ogilvy, and Quinn,
Mr. McCulloch,
Mr. H. John,
Rev. R. Stothart,
Mr. Westendarp.
" J. Windle,
" Richardson,
" W. T. Waters,
" Watson,
" Lee,
Mr. Bodoana.

From Suez,

Hon'ble H. S. Maine,
Captain P. W. Powlett,
Mr. and Mrs. Browne,
" Muller,
Mr. G. Sibley.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE,

(Home News, Jan 3rd.)

FENIAN alarms continue, especially in the south of Ireland. An armed body of men have attacked the Martello Tower at Fota, near Queenstown, seizing the arms and ammunition. Another body, in open daylight, seized a number of revolvers and cartridges from a gunsmith's shop in Cork. Extensive military preparations have been made to check any attempt at rising.

Many thousands of special constables have been sworn in throughout England and Scotland, and other precautions taken to repress Fenian outrages. Additional Guards have been sent to Osborne.

The Fenians charged with causing the Clerkenwell explosion have been again remanded. The evidence against them is regarded as conclusive.

The Emperor of the French has addressed some pacific observations to the ambassador from the North German Confederation. At the reception on New Year's day, his Majesty expressed to the diplomatic body generally his desire to maintain the best relations with the Powers.

The Debate in the French Chambers on the Army Bill is not yet terminated.

Disturbing reports continue in circulation as to the designs of Russia on Turkey and also in Central Asia.

The Italian Ministry is not yet reconstituted. A new Ministry has been formed at Athens.

The Rev. J. J. Hornby has been elected Head Master of Eton College, and the Rev. E. H. Bradby Head Master of Haileybury College.

An explosion has taken place at the Faversham Powder Mills. Eleven lives were lost and much property destroyed.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred on Major W. S. Trevor and Lieutenant J. Dandas for their gallant conduct in Bhootan, in 1865.

Dr. Wm. Carroll has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Some of the West India islands still experience shocks of earthquake, and parts of Central America are suffering from volcanic eruptions.

Severe frosts have set in upon the Continent, especially in France, Italy, and Germany.

Money was in active demand just before the close of the year, but the market is now quiet with rates at 1¼ per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England amounts to £22,061,728. The payment of the January dividends commences on January 8.

The last settlement for the year on the Stock Exchange proved very heavy. Consols have stood at 91¼, and this morning they were flat at 91⅛ to 92.

A favorable reaction has taken place in railway stocks; but the fall of last week is not fully recovered.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, at sight, 1s, 11d.; 30 and 60 days, 1s. 10¾d. and 1s. 10¾d.

Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 103 to 104; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 108 to 109.

Indian Five per Cents, 110⅞ to 111¼.

The revenue returns for the quarter show a decrease in the receipts for the quarter of £806,905: but on the year it amounts to only £122,146. A sum of £228,957 is to be applied to the Sinking Fund during the ensuing quarter.

The shareholders in the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway have resolved to reduce the capital from £1,000,000 to £250,000, in £5 paid-up shares.

At the biddings for India Bills only £125,000 were allotted to Calcutta at a reduction of 1 per cent. in the official minimum. £200,000 were offered.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool on January 1 proved to be 447,460 bales, being nearly 18,000 below the estimate. Of this number 224,200 were East Indian and 1,180 China.

Owing to the diminished stock cotton has advanced ¼d. to ½d. in Liverpool.

A loan for New South Wales, in Five per Cent. Debentures, for £758,000, having 28½ years to run, has been introduced. It is intended for public works.

The Produce Markets partially reopened on Jan. 2; but so far little business is done.

The Ocean Marine Insurance Company have divided as bonus and interest 25s. per share for the half year.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

The Hon. Victor A. Yorke—Baron Marochetti The Countess (Maria) of Harrington—Mr. James Mackie, M. P.—Colonel Falkiner—The Rev. Dr. Hannah—Professor Mac Dougall—Lady Waldegrave—M. Claudet—Mr. T. P. Teale—Colonel Childs, R. A.

In Her Majesty's Indian Service: Lieut-Col. James Fraser, C.B., Retired List, Bengal Army.

THE FENIANS.

SEIZURE OF A MARTELLO TOWER NEAR QUEENSTOWN.—A GUNSMITH'S SHOP IN CORK PLUNDERED.

(Overland Mail, January 3.)

Although there have been abundance of rumours of Fenian plots in England since our last issue, there has been no overt act of violence, but in Ireland two daring outrages have been committed. At Queenstown, on Thursday night, December 26, a number of armed men with blackened faces took possession of a martello tower occupied only by two coastguards, and carried away a quantity of ammunition and small arms. It is believed that the men, who possessed revolvers, landed from boats between ten and eleven o'clock, and while the two gunners were at tea. A complete surprise having been effected the latter had to surrender, and the attacking party secured any arms they could take away with them. One of the coastguards in charge of the tower escaped to the roof and waved a lighted lantern towards a train which was proceeding from Queenstown to Cork at the time. Several of the passengers in the train have since stated that they distinctly heard the firing of muskets and field-pieces, and saw the lantern. Early the next morning an investigation was made by the police into the affair. No violence was offered to the gunners, and after taking possession of the ammunition, the men returned to their boats and proceeded in the direction of the opposite side of the river—in the direction of passage. The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent says:—

The assault was so well planned that the gunners in charge, who were sitting at tea, did not know of the presence of their enemy until one of the Fenians presented himself at the door of the tower. Five of the enemy immediately sprang into the apartment, and presenting pistols at the gunners' heads, informed them that no harm would come to them if they quietly gave up their arms and ammunition. Sentries were placed over the artillerymen, and the keys of the magazine demanded. Over twenty men entered it, and took from it between 250 lb. and 300 lb. of gunpowder, a quantity of fuses and appliances for shells. They also made a close but ineffectual search for hand-grenades, of which they said they were in need. The Fenians remained over two hours, and searched every part of the fort, taking away also the men's carbines and bayonets. They chatted freely with the gunners, describing themselves as soldiers who had fought through the American war; one of them said he had attained distinguished rank in the American army. He was the apparent leader, and of low-stature. He carried an unusually fine twelve-chambered revolver, which he exhibited to the gunners and their families, explaining its peculiarities. The sentries, pistol in hand, however, never left the artillerymen during these conversations. Before leaving the Fenians administered an oath to the gunners not to stir from the fort for a certain time, or ever attempt to identify their visitors on pain of certain death. After they left, the gunners made signals from the roof, which were observed by the men of another fort nearer to Queenstown, who gave the alarm there. The Fenians either crossed Lough Mahon by a boat or approached the tower by the single narrow bye-road which leads to it. Each had some sort of disguise, and all wore large mufflers and had their caps drawn down over their eyes. Two of the attacking party can be identified, and are known, but no arrest has been made. The martello towers along that portion of the coast have been reinforced, in consequence of the attack, both by artillerymen and a detachment of the 81st Regiment now stationed at Cork. Such a "surprise," therefore, cannot be repeated.

Hardly had the public recovered from its astonishment at this successful raid, when it was startled by the report of another outrage of a much more sensational character. At a quarter past nine o'clock on Monday morning, December 30, a gang, numbering eight men, of American "cut," entered the shop of Mr. Allport, a gun. smith, in Patrick street, one of the leading thoroughfares of Cork. Mr. Allport, his brother, and a gunmaker were in the shop at the time. Five of their party immediately presented revolvers at them, and threatened to shoot them if they stirred or raised an alarm, while the other three proceeded to ransack the place. They deliberately collected, it is said, sixty revolvers, and from 1,500 to 2,000 rounds of ammunition, which they put into two sacks with which they had thoughtfully provided themselves, and carried off the spoil, while their confederates kept guard until they had made good their escape. The five sentries then retired, taking different routes, and were out of immediate reach long before information could be conveyed to the police. The audacity of this outrage has astounded the population of the whole south of Ireland, and caused a general renewal on the part of the authorities and of individuals, of the measures of precaution which there had been a disposition to relax. The establishment of the Messrs. Allport is situated in the most frequented part of the best street of Cork, where several large streets and avenues branch off, which even at an early hour of the day are usually thronged. Numbers of persons passed and repassed whilst the Fenians were occupied in sacking the warehouse. They did so with the greatest deliberation, a portion of the party having left the shop with the sack of revolvers, others remaining in charge, and returning after an interval to complete their purpose. The leader of the gang said to Mr. Allport on entering, "We have come for your arms. If any of you attempt resistance or give alarm, you are instantly shot." One of the Fenians having taken up a small rifled gun, another said, "Dont't take that, they are not the things we want." When the revolvers were discovered and appropriated, the leaders inquired for the revolver cartridges, which they packed up, conveniently for them, in tin cases. There was no hurry in their movements, and they affected no disguise of speech or manner. They had a sharp and rather a respectable appearance. After quitting the shop they walked down Carey street, immediately opposite, in a leisurely manner. It is stated that the hour selected for the robbery was one in which a constable is rarely to be seen in the streets of Cork, as it is that appointed for the general parade of the police force, which lasts about half an hour.

On December 31 the residence of Mr. Charles Mathew, brother of the late Father Mathew, at Lehena, Cork county, was attacked by a party of armed men. The inmates, in resisting, fired upon the assailants, and one of the ruffians was so severely wounded that on their retreat his comrades were obliged to carry him.

According to a Limerick correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, "the authorities are apprehensive of something occurring in the locality of the Lower Shannon." All the martello towers between Limerick and Beal Point are being reinforced, and a portion of the 52nd Regiment goes immediately to Tarbent. It is also stated that a regular system of communication by signal has been arranged, to be kept up until further orders, between the forts along that line. The posting of inflammatory placards as Dunmanway, county Cork, and the excited and expectant condition of some of the populace in and about Mitchelstown, have led to the sending of drafts of troops to that district. Parties of the 65th and 81st Regiments have been sent to spots in the neighbourhood of Cork and Queenstown which appeared to be open to attack, and the forts on Dublin Bay, and along the coast near Belfast, have been strengthened.

On December 31 a report of a "design on the Atlantic cable," was current in Dublin, but it appears to have rested on no stronger foundation than a "communication from Kerry," on the "Freeman's Journal." According to the writer (name, date, or exact place from which the information came, was not given), the report prevailed "in Kerry" of the existence of a "conspiracy to destroy the cable," of which it was added, the "Government had been satisfied."

On Thursday evening, December 26, some chemical material was placed in the letter-box of the post office in Church-street, Dublin, along with some small packages addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, the Hon. Mr. Dillon (Lord Abercorn's private secretary), Colonel Lake and Mr. Ryan, of the detective police department. They were made up in small tin cases, with air-tight stoppers, and when they burst an extraordinary quantity of sulphurous smoke issued forth. One of the letters on being opened exploded, and burnt the hands of a policeman.

It is noticed in Dublin that, as was the case at about the same time last winter, when the Fenian alarms sprang up, the Holyhead boats from Kingstown have been within the last few days crowded with passengers leaving Ireland, it is supposed to spend the rest of the winter in England or abroad.

FENIAN ALARM AT WOOLWICH.

Some of the morning papers have published long accounts of preparations made to resist a threatened Fenian attack on Woolwich Arsenal on Friday night, December 27. That there had been information received by the authorities, and that stringent measures of precaution were taken there is no doubt, but of course the public can only guess the nature of the intelligence upon the strength of which they were deemed necessary. It is stated that two suspicious looking vessels were noticed hovering near the Arsenal, and that on being challenged they were found to have rough and apparently American-Irish crews. In reply to interrogations they stated they were proceeding up the river in ballast to the docks. On being asked to produce their papers they said they had none. On being asked how they came into the Thames without papers they said they were stopped at Gravesend, but on explaining that they were going to London for cargoes they were ultimately allowed to pass up the river. They stated their intention of remaining off the Arsenal till daybreak; but after the lapse of a few hours they moved off, followed by the water police in boats, under instructions not to lose sight of them, and they are still under police surveillance. Water police, armed with loaded six barrelled Colt's revolvers cruised about in six boats in front of the Arsenal and round the river powder magazines all night. The Government water police was augmented by a force from the Thames police, who did duty on the river all night armed with revolvers.

Precautions are still taken by the military authorities at Woolwich to provide against any attack of the Government establishments. The garrison orders issued on Monday night, December 30, directed the reinforcement in the Royal Arsenal of the guard stationed during the day, in command of Lieut. Le Breton, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to post sentries along the gun wharfs and the outlying positions adjoining the open marsh, in conjunction with the police, who do duty in couples. Precautions, as on former nights in the latter portion of the week, are also to be observed in the barracks, where detachments of the mounted batteries of Royal Artillery are equipped for immediate service. A demand was made at the dockyard police-station during the night of Sunday for hasty assistance to the police at Erith, as rumours of an intended attack on the powder magazine there had been conveyed to the officials of that establishment. The constables of Woolwich dockyard relieved from that day's duty were aroused from their beds, and were despatched to meet the emergency; but nothing occurred to demand their aid. It is stated however, that since this alarm, the entire civilian adult male population of Woolwich have manifested a unanimous determination to enroll themselves for the maintenance of law and order, and that it is becoming an extremely difficult matter to find a man in Woolwich, Plumstead, or Charlton who is not either a special constable or a soldier. On January 1 the whole of the employes at the Arsenal—9,000 in number—were sworn in as special constables. The work in the establishment was entirely suspended from eleven o'clock, when the swearing-in commenced. At two o'clock the 26th Kent (Royal Arsenal Volunteers) in command of Majors Davidson and Elliott, preceded by their band, marched to the Mechanics' Institute, and were sworn in by Sir Thomas Wilson. At the same hour the 21st Kent (Royal Arsenal) volunteers, in command of Colonel Oram and Major Thorpe marched to the Royal Laboratory, and were sworn in by the two magistrates sitting there. The proceedings terminated about three o'clock, when a telegram was despatched to the War Department, inquiring whether the workmen might be allowed the remainder of the day as a holiday, and on receiving a reply in the affirmative the men gave three vociferous cheers for her Majesty, the band striking up "God save the Queen," in the most enthusiastic manner. In addition to the above, 3,000 of the Woolwich Dockyard workmen have been sworn in, a proportionate number of staves being manufactured in the Government establishments for their use. At the Woolwich police-court on January 1 the employes of the Woolwich and Waterman's Steam Packet Company, and of several private firms were enrolled before Mr. Maude. The number of special constables in the town and Government establishments of Woolwich now amounts to nearly 14,000.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

Whatever information may be in the possession of the Government with respect to threatened Fenian movements in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, is perhaps wisely kept secret, and we are only enabled to judge of the possibilities that may happen by the precautions which have been taken to meet them. On December 20, for the first time since it became a royal residence, Osborne House and grounds were placed under the protection of a detachment of foot guards and a squadron of cavalry, and this force will remain and on guard duty during her Majesty's sojourn at Osborne. On December 22 the "Irresistible," screw line of battle ship, Captain J. Borlase, C. B., reinforced by a detachment of men from the "Duke of Wellington" in Portsmouth harbour, left Cowes roads, and anchored off the Queen's residence, and she was joined by the "Warrior," 40, iron screw-frigate, Capt. H. Boys. The "Sprightly," paddle-vessel, and the "Fancy," screw-gunboat, have also been detached on this special duty.

A few days since the chairman of the West Cowes Local Board of Health wrote to Lieut. General the Hon. Charles Gray, stating that the inhabitants much regretted that the necessity had arisen to take more than ordinary measures to ensure the safety of the Queen, and asking whether they could join in any act or demonstration which should be the means of evincing their determination to secure her Majesty's personal safety. Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Grey, in his reply, says—

Her Majesty commands me to say that she is deeply touched by these loyal assurances on the part of her subjects at Cowes, and very grateful for them. She has herself never entertained the slightest apprehension of her personal safety, though she has thought it right to yield to the representations of her Government by giving her sanction to the precautionary measures which they thought it prudent to adopt. It will be for the Government to consider whether anything more is necessary than has been already done, and I have, therefore, by her Majesty's command forwarded your letter to the Home Secretary, who will judge how far it may be desirable to take advantage of the offer of their services by the loyal inhabitants of Cowes.

The Queen practically proves her concurrence in the sentiment contained in the above letter, for she takes her drives through the island quite as frequent as usual, and only on December 26 she visited West Cowes for the second time during her stay at Osborne, and she looked remarkably well. Two hundred picked men of the Scots Fusiliers were last week quartered in East Cowes Barracks and in a temporary barracks erected for them in East Cowes park.

Stringent measures have been taken to guard Portsmouth dockyard and the shipping afloat in its harbour together with the several public establishments in the ports and garrison. Similar regulations are understood to have been adopted by order in every seaport, garrison and other national establishment throughout the United Kingdom.

By direction of Major-General Freeman Murray, the military guard on duty within Chatham dockyard has been augmented and the troop retained within the establishment the whole of the night, instead of leaving the dockyard at sunset, as has hitherto been the practice. At the Chatham convict prison, St. Mary's, the military convict guard remain on duty the whole night, and additional sentries have been posted around the prison walls. Colonel E. Y. W. Henderson, the inspector-general of prisons has been engaged on a special visit of inspection of the chatham convict establishment for several days, for the purpose of ascertaining that every precautionary measure is adopted for the safe custody of the large number of convicts confined within the Chatham prison. Within the last few days a strong military guard has been posted within Fort Amherst, at Chatham, and the guardhouse removed within the fort, for the protection of the stores of Snider cartridges and other small arm ammunition stored in the magazines at the Fort, a line of sentries communicating from the heights on which the magazine is built with the garrison both by day and night.

The military guard at Hampton Court Palace has been increased. A full company of the 56th Foot has arrived from Portland, and has taken up its quarters there. The detachment of the Hussars, supplied from the head-quarters at Hounslow, was not sufficiently strong in numbers to provide the number of sentries required, so the infantry have come to help. The cavalry keep to their old posts, the 56th doing extra duty. The day watching is principally left to special constables, but at night sentries are placed all round the royal palace, and in all the approaches. After dark no one is allowed to pass without giving the sign, and if not known, is not allowed to proceed without a guard with him. Even in Frog-walk, facing the green, passengers are challenged, and have to come forward to the light so that they may be seen. That part of the palace which faces the river is most carefully guarded, and heavy iron gratings have been placed over the mouths of the sewer. The watchmen and sentries are so arranged that there is a complete crodon round the whole place, and no one is left unsupported.

THE ENROLMENT OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

The enrolling of special constables in London has assumed the proportions of a general movement. It was estimated that 40,000 had been sworn in up to the end of last week. It is related that on the evening of December 26, "in marching through the streets of the Thames police district at the east of London, a body of 'specials' were received with a cordiality which almost reached enthusiasm. On entering Arbour-street east, Stepney, they met a band of Volunteers, who at once began to play, 'God save the Queen,' upon which there was a cry of 'Hats off,' and the vast crowd which had assembled immediately uncovered. When the music ceased there was given with equal unanimity three lusty cheers for the Queen and three groans for the Fenians. On December 30 no fewer than 712 persons connected with the Bank of England were sworn in as special constables.

The Home Office has issued a circular to the mayors of about fifty towns, requesting that special constables may be sworn in. "Her Majesty's Government," says the circular, "have received information, which renders it in their judgment desirable that the local authorities should be prepared to meet any disturbances that may arise during the winter."

An event occurred at Worcester on the evening of December 31, which has created a great sensation in that town. Last week, in consequence of the circular received from the Home office, the mayor issued a proclamation calling upon the inhabitants to attend at the Guildhall, to be sworn in as special constables. In compliance with the request, some 400 persons, of all classes, have been sworn in, and a notice was issued convening the body to attend at the Guildhall on December 31 at seven P. M., for the purpose of electing superintendents and making the necessary arrangements for their due and proper organization. About six o'clock therefore, the hall-keeper, Birch, proceeded to light up the hall, and for that purpose turned on the gas at the main. Immediately on doing so he heard a hissing noise, as of the rush of escaping gas, and he had the presence of mind at once to turn off the gas again and send for some officials from the gasworks. On their arrival it was found that a plug fixed in the main near the turncock had been taken out, and consequently, when the gas was turned on it immediately rushed from the orifice in a large stream. There can be no doubt that the plug was removed wilfully; it could not have been done accidentally; moreover, the plug was nowhere to be found. On examining the spot it was easy to see how it might have been removed unobserved. The plug is in the main close to the outer doors of the hall, which is always open to the public in the daytime, and in which hundreds of people assemble during the sitting of the police-court. The plug and cock are covered by a wooden box, which was left unlocked. It is supposed that the act was that of a person who believed the danger would not have been discovered until the escaped gas had ignited and blown up the special constables. The result, happily, was only a short delay.

THE NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION AT THE TUILERIES.

Upon receiving the congratulation of the Papal Nuncio as the spokesman of the Diplomatic Body at the Tuileries on Jan. 1, the Emperor replied:—

I am happy to begin the New Year, as usual, surrounded by the representatives of all the Powers. I am able to affirm once more my constant desire to maintain the best relations with them. I thank you for the wishes you have been good enough to express in their name for France, my family, and myself.

In answer to the Archbishop of Paris the emperor said:

The prayers you address to Heaven for the empress, the Prince Imperial, and myself affect me deeply. They spring from a noble heart. I do not think you do not separate religious interests from those of the country and of civilization.

THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

There are but few of our readers who will not be rejoiced that Major General George Balfour is to be associated with Sir Henry Storks in the office of Comptroller-General of Army Accounts. The remarkable abilility which General Balfour displayed in India as a military financier, or, perhaps, speaking in a larger sense, we should say as a financial administrator, has recommended him to those whose business it now is to direct the working out of the suggestions of Lord Strathnairn's committee. We have great faith in Sir Henry Storks, whose antecedents and good gifts are such as in many respects to qualify him for the due performance of the important duties entrusted to him; but whatever may be his special qualifications as a financier, he cannot but derive strength from the assistance of General Balfour, who has a wonderful aptitude for disentangling knotty accounts, and has, so to speak, at his fingers' ends all the machinery whereby the most difficult financial processes are to be evolved. As to the scheme itself apart from the question of personal agency, it is one greatly to be commended; and we hope that it will prove in the sequel to be the commencement of a new system, whereby in all the overgrown departments of her Majesty's Government there will be a division of responsibility as well of labour, and Cabinet Ministers will no longer be held accountable for what they not only cannot superintend, but what they cannot possibly even understand.—*Overland Mail.*

MARTIAL LAW WANTED IN IRELAND.

It is probable that some of our readers, seeing what the Fenians are doing amongst us, will ask why martial law has not been proclaimed, at all events in Ireland. If they do, the question is only one that has been hanging upon men's lips in England for some time past, but has not yet been fairly uttered. A writer in this morning's "Times" calls "martial law" unspoken words, and says that they are trembling on all our lips. Why are they not uttered? The silence is to be accounted for by a reference to recent events in Jamaica. "Why is this?" says the writer. "Because the cruel and cowardly treatment of Mr. Eyre is in their memories. A cowardly Secretary of State, with his dastardly colleagues, gave up to the fury of leagues and conventicles a man who braved all to save Jamaica. The men who now tremble at the undeveloped dangers of Fenianism are haunted by the memory of their own part in that miserable prosecution, and dare not ask boldly for that which they know can alone save Ireland. Yet I venture to say that, were martial law proclaimed to-morrow in Ireland, every well affected Englishman would be thankful." It is probable. There is nothing

PUNJAB.

THE Lieutenant Governor left to-day for Bahawulpore, via Ferozpore. An attack of rheumatism had delayed his departure for two days. Mr. Roberts, the Financial Commissioner, will not join the camp till towards the end of the month.—*Indian Public Opinion, Jan.* 17.

THE Horse Artillery Battery commanded by Captain Markham have been encamped for practice during the last week on the Ferozpore road a few miles from Mean Meer. Owing to some defect in the powder or in the composition of the cartridges, the practice of the Armstrong guns has not been satisfactory.—*Id.*

WE have great pleasure in recording an act of princely munificence on the part of the Maharaja of Kashmir. Yesterday a donation of a lac of Chilki rupees, *i. e.* 63,000 Queen's rupees was received from him for the Oriental University movement. The largeness of the sum sufficiently indicates the interest which His Highness took together with all natives takes in the cultivation of Oriental learning. We trust that the Maharajah's example will be followed by other native Princes. What are Puttiala, Nabha, Jhind, Chumba, Kalsia and the other princes of the Punjab as well as the great Rajputana Chiefs doing or going to do with such an instance of liberality before them?—*Id.*

THERE seems a probability of new disturbances on the Bonair Frontier. One of our villages has been burnt and the Bonair Mulliks refuse to send a deputation to the Commissioners to arrange the affair. With such able officers as Colonel Pollock and Mr. Macnabb at Peshawur, we may be certain that every thing possible will be done to bring the matter to an honorable and peaceful termination, but should the Mulliks remain refractory the experience of the last expedition will have convinced the Government that swift and certain punishment must follow any such offence as that now committed.—*Id.*

THE STATE OF TONK.

(*The Hindoo Patriot.*)

THERE are hereditary maladies; for generations families are afflicted with the same diseases; in such cases, however, though the continuity of transmission is undoubted, the continuity is not always manifest, the diseases often making their appearance in alternate generations. It is the same with moral as with physical qualities. In the massacre which he committed of the uncle of the Chief of Lawa and his followers, the ex-Nawab of Tonk has not only illustrated the hereditary transmission of character but also the breaking out of character in alternate generations. Ameer Khan, his grandfather, was a noted freebooter, of great ability, no principle, and with mercilessness worthy of the Chief Pindaries. Born poor in Rohil-khundof the and beginning life as military adherent of a faction in the State of Bhopal about the year 1794, he next year joined the Chiefs of Ragooghur, who had been expelled from their country by Scindhia and adopted a predatory life. Next he took service with Scindhia, and then with the Nawab of Bhopal and then with the Holkar. It was from this last prince that he received in 1798 as jagheer Seronje, and in 1806 Tonk taken from the Rajah of Jeypoor. With his 1500 Pathans he gave great help to Holkar by harassing Scindhia, the Peishwa, and the British. But he was not only a mercenary, as most soldiers of fortune in the East are, but also a Pindarie. The same year that he received the gift of Tonk originally belonging to Jeypore from the Holkar, he became an adherent of the Raja of Jeypore against the Raja of Joudpore, in the two Princess' quarrel for the hand of the princess of Odeypore. When the chances of war did not seem favourable to the Raja of Jeypore, he went over to the side of the Raja of Joudhpore, thus completely turning the scales and compelling his erewhile master to retreat for safety to his capital. As a Pindarie however, Ameer Khen spared no country, and plundered Joudhpore as well as Jeypore. About the same time that both Jeypore and Joudhpore were courting him, the one for his continuance with him, the other for his passing over to him, he became supreme in that state of Oodeypore, for the princess of which both Jeypore and Joudhpore fought, and his advice to the Ranna to escape the ire of the rivals, was characteristic, showing his remorseless ability. The death of the princess, Krishna Kumari has been so well dramatised by our greatest living Bengali poet and so recently represented by an amateur corps that we forbear from repeating the story. In 1808 Jeswant Rao Holkar lost his reason; a regency was formed, and Ameer Khan became the virtual head of it, appointing to it also his brother-in-law Ghuffar Khan. His 1500 Pathans had by the accretion of adventurers through many years now increased to over 35,000 followers with 115 field pieces. His Jagheer was manifestly too small for the support of this host, and even if he had an empire and gave them regular pay he could not keep those soldiers of all races in the East thirsting for plunder together.

To plunder therefore he led them. Nominally a vassal of Holkar, he pursued his own independent schemes of devastation. His power had become so great and his confidence in himself had been justified by such continual success that in 1809 he meditated a revolution in Nagpore with the object of establishing a Mahomedan in the place of the Mahrattah dynasty. The British, the only power which, however he harrassed it, was too great for him, prevented the enterprize. His predatory activity was however unchecked, and the whole of Rajpootana and Central India learnt to dread his name. He alternately espoused of all the contending chiefs and spared the territories of none. When the British entered Malwa in 1817 he was offered protection and the guarantee of his grants from the Holkar, on condition of his renouncing his predatory habits, reducing his army to a fixed minimum, and giving up his artillery with the exception of forty guns at a valuation. He tired to get the extension of the same guarantee to his lands wrested throughout his long and violent career from a variety of petty states, but in vain, and he at last submitted to the British proposals which were embodied in the treaty dated the 15th November of the same year. The grants from the Holkar besides Seronje and Tonk, consisted of Perawa and Chuprа in Malwa, Veemaharar, &c., in Mewar. To these so dreaded was Ameer Khan and so sincerely desirous of reclaiming him were the British that they added as a free gift the fort and district of Rampoora, together with a loan of three lacs of rupees, subsequently made into a gift. Still so averse was he to change his life that he delayed to ratify the treaty until the news of the battle of Seetabuldi decided him, and he accepted the British as irresistible and consented to become their peaceful feadatory, ready to bring his troops to their aid whenever required. Many of his soldiers were taken under pay in the Company's native army, and the rest were employed by him in military police, and revenue duties, settling in his territories, which were scattered, with long distances intervening between them, some in one state, some in another. He was a man of fine tastes and found time among his ceaseless enterprizes to beautify Tonk with many edifices and gardens. He occupied himself with the administration of his possessions, and the education of his sons and the practice of religion, and the company of fakeers and devout persons. He attended the call of the Governor General to his durbar at Ajmere in 1832, and he created a great difficulty by opposition to the order for leaving shoes before entering the Durbar tent. They were freebooters, said he, and would not submit to the restriction. At last a compromise was effected and he his and sons were allowed to come with their shoes on, but their followers were come to barefoot. Five of his six sons who accompanied him to the Durbar wore chain armour to show the training their father had given them. On the whole the old man left a very good impression on all at Ajmere.

In 1834 Ameer Khan died and was succeeded by his eldest son Wuzeer Mahomed Khan. The son did not inherit the father's administrative talents. He ran into debt. Political adventurers from all parts of India flocked to his court, and successively tried their financiering skill, but the prince was administratively weak and changed his favourites too often for success. The result was that although the personal meanness of the Court was extreme—the members of it, for instances hardly dressing—before the mutiny he had taken the step, suicidal to his status, of mortgaging several districts and the monthly stipend of Rs. 12,500 which he received in lieu of the revenue of the district of Pulwul, which had been conferred in jagheer on himself for life, but which it was found inconvenient to make over to his management even during the lifetime of his father. Such a chief so involved, a Pathan Koer Sing, with the hereditary passion for loot and adventure, was one most likely to hail the opportunity of the events of 1857 for bettering his fortunes. It is due, we believe, to the counsel of his deceased father, and is a proof of how thoroughly the family had accepted the British paramountcy, that Wuzeer Mahomed Khan not only remained firm during the troubles of 1857 but assisted our Government. He received a salute of seveteen guns and the usual sunnud guaranteeing the succession to his family, accordingly to Mahomedan law in the event of the failure of natural heirs. His scattered terriories cover an area of 1,800 square miles, with a population of 132,000 souls and a revenue of 8 lacs. The State has no debts to pay or contingents to maintain. Its regular military force consists of 600 horse, but in any exigency it can draw upon its police and call to arms the old Pathan families, who followed Ameer Khan and settled in his territories. At his death in 1864 his son Mahomed Ali Khan became Nawab of Tonk. Mahomed Ali had none of the incapacity of his father. He looked after the affairs of his State himself and within less than two years of his reign had improved its finances by visiting every corner, receiving the *nuzurs* of his chiefs, taking advantage of the resources of every district, which generally remain unknown to the stay-at-home or *nautch* or *shikar*-loving native princes, and meanwhile economizing his expenses by living while on the tour at the expense of the districts. It would have been impossible for such activity to go without its meed of unpopularity, and complaints doubtless reached the British Agent; still there was no case for interference. The whole family has been bigotedly Mahomedan since Ameer Khan in his latter days sincerely intended to atone for his crimes by devotion, but it was in Mahomed Ali Khan that the fanatic broke out in overt acts of state policy. He prohibited the building or repairing of Hindu temples, and dismissed the few Hindus in his service. He had also the haughtiness of an able native prince. Towards Lawa he was impelled to violence equally by his cupidity, his bigotry, and his pride. The mercenary and robber life of the founder of the Tonk State is still in the recollection of living men in Rajpootana to make submission to the family other than galling to the Hindu chiefs, who trace their descent to gods and heavenly bodies, and those of them who fell under the sway of Tonk kept themselves away from Court as much as they could paying the stipulated tribute. Of these Chiefships Lawa 21 miles north-west from Tonk, is the most considerable. The father of the present young Chief had always regularly remitted the tribute Rs. 3,000 per annum, but studiously abstained from court. Early in 1865 the Nawab ordered the boy to do homage at court and bring a larger tribute. At the latter's refusal to do either, the Nawab besieged Lawa, and the engagements resulted in a loss of 500 in killed and wounded on both sides. The British Government interposed and induced the Thakoor to submit. A peace was accordingly made, but the Nawad did not forgive. The frequent harrassment to which the young Chief was subjected called to his assistance his father's brother Sirdar Dheerut Singh, who came and placed himself at Lawa as his guardian. Unable to tempt the Sirdar to acts which might furnish any pretext for quarrel, but determined to have his game at any hazard, the Nawab fell back on the hereditary treachery of his family, and invited the young Thakoor to his Durbar to be invested with *Khillut*. At the advice of the Sirdar his nephew absented himself, but the uncle himself went. He proceeded to the place at night as arranged, with eight followers, and he and seven of the latter were murdered in going up a narrow staircase, one man only of the whole escaping from the accident of being dressed like a Pathan and mistaken for one of the Nawab's retainers to tell the sad story. It might appear strange that the Nawab should have dared to commit such a cold-blooded massacre, but it is believed that he was encouraged by the example of the Raja of Ulwar who went unpunished for his equally cold-blooded murder in open durbar of Moonna Jan. It is true that the Viceroy showed his displeasure by the withdrawl of the British officer attached to the Ulwar Court, but that was deemed a relief rather than a misfortune. It is said that the Nawab of Tonk desired equal independence of the interference of the British Government or rather of the British political, which is really often a nuisance. Of course punishment which would be felt to be more real than the civilized mode of showing displeasure by the secession of international relations might be meted out, and so the Nawab disavowed complicity in the foul massacre, and the native papers of the north-west pretended to believe him. Meanwhile in continuation of his disavowal and to put the Indian Government and the public on a wrong scent, he dismissed his Minister Mahomed Abdoollah Khan. In some quarters it is really believed that this man instigated his master to the deed. Although even if true this would hardly lessen the latter's guilt, we believe the Nawab is far too vigorous a ruler to have been influenced by any one's counsel, and if the deed were not the suggestion of the chief himself, it is not in human bare-faedness to prompt it. Possibly the late Naib Mahomed Abdoollah Khan, though nominally disgraced, was granted a good pension for his abetment of the crime of the Nawab. The Minister was succeeded by Mulvie Musseeoddeen Khan, who promised to relieve the Nawab of any troubles from the enquiry into the outrage instituted by the Viceroy. The Moulvie is a man of marvellous address and of no mean talents. Born of a genteel family in the well known village of Kakoori, near Lucknow, the birth-place of so many high native officers, judicial, administrative, and ministerial in the Upper Provinces, he gradually rose to be the then Meer Moonshee to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. This was formerly an office of great importance in the past. It was the office with which dated the rise of Raja Narvakishna Dey, the founder of the Shobhabazar family. Though shorn of all direct power, it retained some consequence up to a late period. It was one of the prizes to which Mahomedans all over Bengal and the north-west aspired, and while therefore the holder of it commanded a high social consideration, it afforded a means of much, sometimes collossal, corrupt gains from the too credulous native princes. Moulvie Musseeoddeen was the Meer Moonshee before the annexation of Oudh when the Foreign Office was busy in considering the affairs of that state. He was believed to have been in communication with and even in the regular pay of the Durbar of Lucknow for furnishing it with papers secretly and advising on the relations of Oudh with our Government. He was dismissed on suspicion. The suspicion gained colour when he immediately joined the then exiled Royal Family. He accompanied the Queen Mother of Oudh and the ex-King's brother, the "General Saheb," to prosecute the claims of the annexed State in England where at first he lived magnificently, giving himself out as the Ambassador of Oudh. In that capacity, he engaged an attorney named Oakley who squeezed large sums from him on purpose or pretence to secure the support of ministers and members of Parliament and subsequently advanced him money or negociated loans for him. When the Queen died and the Oudh game failed, and the Royal party was pressed for funds, Oakley sued the Moulvie for his advances and claims for service. The case was obstinately contested, the defendant urging various and extraordinary pleas and occupied all the courts. The Moulvie returned to India not long ago via Arabia, and turned up last month in Tonk. He has had but a very short term of office. The Viceroy deposed his master in the Proclamation which we published a few weeks ago. The ex-Nawab is on his way to Benares, and the Moulvie will soon be turned out if he has not already been by the new ruler of Tonk. The ex-Nawab will be a State prisoner at Benares and will probably expend his stipend in plotting mischief against our Government and the Tonk State. It would be as well for Government just to keep an eye on his Minister the Moulvie. He is one of the able adventurers who bound in India, who hate the British rule for affording them no suitable careers. He is doubly formidable from his knowledge and experience acquired both in service under our Government and from his residence and travels in Europe and Asia, knowledge and experience, much exaggerated in the popular mind, which commands the respect of native princes in difficulty or intent on mischief, while the circumstances under which he left that service and the ill-success of his mission to England are not calculated to foster the best feelings towards the Government. We hope nothing like a shadow of persecution will be shown to him; we sincerely hope he may get an administrative position in some native state, which we are sure he will creditably fill—the British political officers will act judiciously in encouraging any native princes who may be willing to employ him in a position befitting his talents and antecedents. He must not be injured, but he ought not to be despised and lost sight of. We cannot help thinking of him as a possible Azim oollah.

A silly cry has been raised in certain quarters against the investing the ex-Nawab's brother, Ibadoollah Khan, with the regency of the Tonk State during the minority of the ex Nawab's son. Ibadoollah Khan hated his brother with true brotherly hate. What then? Why should he not have a chance of employing himself and bettering the forunes of his own branch of the family?

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For purifying the blood.
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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts, approved local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order OTTO MULLER,
Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 10¾d.	do.
" 4	do.	..... 1s. 10¾d.	do.
" 3	do.	..... 1s. 10 1/8d.	do.
" 2	do.	..... 1s. 10d.	do.
" 1	do.	..... 1s. 9¾d.	do.
" demand	.....	..... 1s. 9½d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	} 1s. 9¼d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 9¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 9¼d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
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The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

			per Rupee
On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	1s. 10 1/2d.	
" 4	do.	1s. 10 3/8d.	"
" 3	do.	1s. 10 5/16d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 10 1/4d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 10 3/16d.	"
On demand		1s. 10¼d.	"
On Scotland do.		}	
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 1/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	..	..	6 per cent.
6 do.	..	..	5 "
3 do.	..	..	4 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 18th January 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—
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4 do. do. at 1s. 10¾d. "
3 do. do. at 1s. 10 1/8d. "
2 do. do. at 1s. 10d. "
1 do. do. at 1s. 9¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 10¼d. "
INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.
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On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
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Bombay, 18th January, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£463,870.
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The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions for Money Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
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The Bank opens current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 4 "
" 12 " " 5 "
All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th November 1867.

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